THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION :

Daily (Morning Edition) Including Sunday
BEE, One Year.
For Six Months
The Omaha Sunday BEE, mailed to any 2 00 address, One Year.

ONABA OFFICE, NO. SILAND SIS FARNAM STREET. FEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM S. TRIBLER BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET. CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and edi-orial matter should be addressed to the Eu-

TOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS! All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ber Pentishing Company, Onaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company,

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEES

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, State of Newraska,
County of Douclas.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 30, 1887, was as follows: Saturday, Sept. 24......14,200
 Sunday, Sept. 25
 14,220

 Monday, Sept. 26
 14,635

 Tuesday, Sept. 27
 14,010

 Wednesday, Sept. 28
 12,991

 Thursday, Sept. 29
 14,015

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn.

deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of September, 1886, 13,000 copies; for October, 1888, 12,989 copies; for Novemfor October, 1886, 12,489 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,003 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck. Sworn and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of Sept. A. D., 1887, [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

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PRINCE BISMARCK recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as prime minof Germany. Europe has probable never had so remarkable a statesman as the "Iron Prince." Other men may have been his equals in finnesse. in diplomacy perhaps, but no one ever forced his way onward by sheer powe as he has done. No one has ever solved such far-reaching problems as he by the force of mere intellect. Some of the positions he has taken have seemed to be wrong from a liberal point of view, but right or wrong, he has always had his way. In other directions than statesmanship he has not shown any decided superiority.

THE tour of President Cleveland thus far has been marked by incidents altogether gratifying, and it is to be hoped and expected that such will be the case to the end. The respect of the people, regardless of political affiliations, is due to the great office which Mr. Cleveland occupies, and it is this universal senti ment that will be manifested in the popular demonstrations which will everywhere greet the president in his tour. Curiosity may induce many to seek a view of Mr. Cleveland and his beautiful and accomplished wife, but the inspiring motive with all is the profound honor in which the presidential office is held by the American people. Nowhere, we venture to predict, will this sentiment find heartier expression than in Omaha.

THE BEE takes great pleasure in introducing among its contributors this morning Ella Wheeler Wilcox, a lady whose rare genius has added much to American literature, and who is as widely known and read in this country as any hving author. Mrs. Wilcox has been deservedly called the passionate poet, and it is her poetry, marked by a strong and distinct individuality, that has given her a secure fame. But she shines no less brilliantly in prose, which is marked by the same quality of decided originality that distinguishes her verse. Mrs. Wilcox will furnish a series of articles to the Sunday BEE, the first appearing this morning with the title of "Flirts and Flirtation." We feel confident that her contributions will be cordially welcomed by our readers, and particularly the

THE collector of the port of New York has decided that a clergyman is not a laborer. The Rev. E. Walpole Warren recently landed in that city under a contract to take charge of one of the metropolitan churches. A faction of the congregation wished to install the Rev. Dr. Tyng, who 18 an American, and so raised the objection that Mr. Warren could not be permitted to land by reason of the contract labor law. The collector ruled that a foreign clergyman does not come under the provisions of this act, that he is not a laborer. This seems a little odd as the preachers are fond of calling themselves "laborers," and very often they are hard toilers. It also seems that under a strict interpretation of the law they should be excluded when they come here from foreign parts under a contract to perform clerical labor. Labor, without qualifications, cannot be defined as manual exertion merely. Then, looking at the subject from a patriotic point of view, why not protect our native preachers also? Salaries are often very small and they don't want to be ruined by foreign cheap labor more than anyone else.

The County Ticket.

The republican county convention has placed a ticket in nomination which in the main is made up of men whom we can highly commend and shall cheerfully support. The lateness of the hour at which the convention concluded its session compels us to defer comment on individual candidates and the make up of the delegations to the state and judicial convention.

Suffice it to say, however, that Douglas county republicans enter the campaign this fall with a ticket that has elements of strength which their opponents will be unable to match.

The Work of the Grand Army. It is to be regretted that the Grand Army encampment at St. Louis encountered such unfavorable weather as to greatly interfere with the enjoyment of the occasion, but happily this is the only circumstance in connection with this meeting of the veterans upon which they cannot be congratulated. There were special reasons, generally understood, for apprehending a less gratifying result, and it is very much to the credit of the good sense and calm discretion of the majority of those present at the encampment that the fears of their friends and the hopes of their enemies were not realized. There was not wanting an element ready and willing to create discord and put the Grand Army in a false position before the country. It was the misfortune of Nebraska to be represented in part by one of these marplots, who saw in the occasion an opportunity to gain person al notoriety. and others were there with a like motive. But they were a small minority, and their mischievous plans, the success of which would almost surely have been disastrous to the organization, were overwhelmingly defeated.

The action of the Grand Army is a sufficient answer to all the charges re cently made that it is purely a political organization. Strong as were the incentives of political expression, all efforts to commit the organization to any opinion or view which could be construed to have a political bearing failed, and the approved proceedings were confined strictly to those matters which it is the province of the Grand Army to consider. Even in the election of a commander-inchief the political considerations which were said to affect the candidacy of those at first most prominently named were sufficient to cause them to be set aside, and the choice fell to one against whom no such objection rested. On the subject of pensions the Grand Army adhered with slight modification to its former position, which undoubtedly has the nearly unanimous support of the union soldiers of the country. Their attitude on this subject will not escape criticism, but they will endeavor with increased zeal to secure what they believe to be

just demands. In its results the twenty-first national encampment of the Grand Army was as successful as the best friends of the yeteran soldiers could have wished, and will make that organization stronger than ever in popular respect and confidence

Is America Europeanizing?

Within a few years a feeling has ob tained in the United States and experienced some growth that the country is steadily and surely drifting away from he principles and ideas which are distinctively American and passing under the domination of European views and manners as they are brought here by the people who come from the countries of Europe. A great deal of pessimistic prediction has been made from time to time as to what must be the final consequences to the nation, socially and politically, if something decisive were not done to check this alleged Europeanizing tendency. It is not difficult to picture an extremely gloomy prospect if one is predisposed to do so. It is easy to formulate a strong array of plausible reasons to justify almost any degree of apprehension, and to call into service a great many substantial facts for the same purpose. And this has been and is being freely done. The effect is witnessed in the recent chorus of opposition to immigration, which demands increased restrictions now as the stepping stone to almost complete prohibition at some time in the future. To such extent has the feeling of impending peril grown that the opportunity appeared to be at hand for the formation of a party whose principal mission should be to educate the people in opposition to immigration, and a convention for this purpose was recently held in Philadelphia. The effort was not such a success as its projectors had hoped for. but it served to show the feeling and the tendency.

It is gratifying to find a different view

of this question sensibly and hopefully set forth as it is by the Rev. J. Coleman Adams in the current number of The Forum. Mr. Adams does not sympathize with the pessimists. He does not see any sufficient ground for being timid or depressed. He admits that there are perils of some gravity which will put our institutions and our people to a severe strain, and which call for watchfulness. nerve, courage and endurance. But he is evidently too thorough an American, with too much faith in the inherent strength of American institutions and the enduring virtue and force of American principles, to believe that they will not - prove so entively adequate to the demands of the future as they have been to those of the past, or to suppose that having successfully withstood the formidable assaults of a century of warring ideas and policies they will be less able to overthrow whatever opposition they may encounter hereafter. He finds that in spite of all the evils we have suffered from Europe. America persists in remaining American and that the nation is true to its fundamental ideas. The influence of these ideas in Americanizing those who come here from other nations has been most amply demonstrated. True, there are small bodies of men which persistently reject this influence and insist upon antagonizing it with ideas of their own, but they constitute a very small fraction of the foreign element with which the great majority have no sympathy. What better evidence could be desired of the loyalty of our foreign citizenship than was furnished during the civil war, and no greater injustice could be done this element now than to assume that any considerable proportion of it is in sympathy

with those who advocate disorder and the

immigration is grounded in part upon this unjust and unwarrantable assump-

Mr. Adams wisely says that the mis-

taken cry which goes up to-day for a restricted suffrage, for property qualifications, for a probation before naturalization, for this condition and for that is an unnecessary mistrust of the power of American institutions to Americanize, and of the discipline of responsibility. Those who raise this cry shut their eyes to what has been accomplished and ignorantly or wilfully ignore the powerful influences that are continually and persistently at work in assimilating the foreign population and bringing it under the control of those ideas which are fundamental in the American system. The false assumptions and prejudiced views of such are, however, quickly overthrown by the results of intelligent investigation and the application of fair argument. "Let the spirit of American institutions be carried to its fullest extent," says Mr. Adams, "let the individual feel his responsibility as a citizen; let his children be trained in the common school; let the churches have a free field and no favors; let law be sustained by the active efforts of the best men and women in the community. and America is in no more danger of losing the institutions or the spirit of the forefathers than of losing her climate." There is more to be feared from the perversion of these in obedience to native prejudice and in gratification of the suggestions of selfishness than from any interference or opposition they are likely to encounter at the hands of the foreign element now here or to come.

Hypnotism.

The French Academy is making preparations for a thorough inquiry into the subject of hypnotic phenomena. Dr. Luys, of Paris, recently read a paper before an audience of scientists on various phases of hypnotism, which produced a strong impression on those who heard it. It is to be hoped the result will throw considerably more light on this curious nervous phase than we now have.

The word hypnotism comes from the Greek "hypnos," sleep, and means putting a human being or animal to sleep, or into a condition which resembles sleep. It differs from mesmerism in that it can be induced without contact with the person who exercises the hypnotic influence. The term is used to designate the system of Dr. Braid, of England, who made a thorough investigation of mesmerism, The points of the phenomenon is that the hypnotized subject is completely under the control of the hypnotizer. His own will seems to be completely effaced and he blindly follows the dictates of the other. He is bewitched, fascinated. First gently drawn in any direction, this tendency at last becomes an irresistible impulse. It looks like temptation and subsequent fail. Weak, nervous people, can, as a rule, be put into the hypnotic state.

Dr. Luys in his experiments before the academy showed that persons in the hypnotic state may be affected by poisonous substances which do not penetrate or even touch the bodies. There is no shadow of recollection of this world of dreams by the subject when real consciousness returns. The influence gained by the operator over the person operated upon remains after he has awakened from his trance. The extent of this influence Dr. Luys stated, may be excessive-and the victim is beyond all responsibility for his acts. The academy recognized the importance of these facts, as an evildisposed person with the power to put his neighbor thus to sleep may do a great deal of harm.

It is interesting to speculate u pon what influence this power, granting that Dr. Luys is right, may have exerted first and last upon the human race. May it not be the secret of many seemingly irresistible impulses manifested in people? May not witcheraft have a scientific basis after all? May there not be an "evil eye" that impels one to do what is against his inclinations? May not people in this way be possessed, hag-ridden?

In a modified form this influence of one person over another is an active factor in our daily lives. Almost every individual knows that there are persons, for instance, with whom he can never make a good bargain. They seem to paralyze his will power and compel him to do what he knows to be against his own interests. An occult power seems to impel him and he feels helpless to resist. . No matter what resolves he may make when alone, in 'contact with his hypnotizer, they melt away. A person of ordinarily good judgment will thus be guilty of a foolish transaction and he can offer no explanations why he did so. No doubt some of the phenomenally successful financiers possess more or less of this power which is the secret of their influence over other people. It accounts also, probably, for the success of skillful confidence men, the

various kinds of "agents," etc. The subject is a curious one and may never be thoroughly understood. It seems to belong to the realm of visions, premonitions, double sight, a waif from a world which we have no sense to grasp. of which we only receive a faint suggestion from time to time. When mankind shall have developed a sixth or a seventh sense perhaps what are mysteries now may be fully understood.

Turkey's Backward Step. The sultan of Turkey has issued orders that all schools in his empire that have not special grants from himself, and which are maintained by foreigners, must be closed. Moslem children have been prohibited from attending European or American schools of every kind, and Turkish schools have been opened everywhere which the children are made to attend by compulsory laws. The Turks regard this departure as a revival of learning. As a matter of fact, it is a step backward.

Along with this educational movement a revival has been ordered in religious matters by the same august authority. So new places of worship have been built, more Moslem shrines created and a general renovation of the old ones instituted. The revival is conducted in the most business-like manner imaginable.

The secret of this unusual native activity in the educational and religious life of the Moslem's is no doubt the desire of the sultan to merease his political influence both in Europe and Asia by a revival of the old fraditions in his empire. The American and European schools were helping to affect the beliefs and

violation of law. Yet the opposition to views of his subjects. They were gradually undermining Turkish fanaticism by widening the intellectual horizon of the people. All their advances in scientific learning and general intelligence have been brought about by foreign schools. A new and more liberal idea of the "rafidel" was beginning to prevail. This tendency alarmed the government. The suitan thinks, no doubt, that he sees in it

> the germ that is finally to overthrow his empire. Hence the attempt to instill the old fanatical spirit into the rising generation. In the schools, nothing will be taught but the Koran. Its precepts of intolerance toward all outsiders will be dinned into the ears of the children. They will be taught that there is but one God, and that Mohammed is his prophet, that Islamism is the only true faith which must conquer the world, by sword and fire, if it can not be done otherwise,

> The sultan thus hopes to save the realm, by unifying his people against all the world. If he were not so completely surrounded by an impenetrable oriental atmosphere, if his intellectual horizon were more extended, he could not fail to perceive that he is only hastening the downfall of his country, from a Moslem point of view, by this attempt to stem the tide of intelligence. Autocratic as his powers are he can not check the influence of the times by an edict, Western civilization is crowding in upon him in a way that can not long be resisted. Besides, the seeds of intelligence have already been planted in the midst of his people and they will grow. Intercourse with the enlightened nations of the earth is too easy. The old fanatical faith that made the name of Turk a terror throughout the world, can not again be infused into the Moslem people.

> A PHYSICIAN who has made a special study of physical exercise for men of sedentary habits has come to the conclusion that horseback riding, hunting and sports of the field are the best that can be employed. Pedestrian and rowing are good, but hable to be carried to excess, when they are worse than nothing. Base ball is too dangerous and productive of special diseases. Tennis the same. When young men are too poor to engage in the exercise of horseback riding individually, the doctor recommends the formation of riding clubs whereby the expense may be lessened. His suggestions are good.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Senator Blair of New Hampshire, thinks the republicans can elect Blaine. The democrats of New York are for Cleveland and Hill-unanimously. The New York Tribune is booming the

Henry George party with all its might. William Walter Phelps says Blaine will get all the endorsement he wants next year. The Arizona Star proposes General Miles as a candidate for president on the repub-

lican ticket. Fifty-two of the New York labor unions sided with Henry George and forty-four were against him.

The mugwump tall of the Massachusetts democracy has been wagged clean off by the infuriated animal. Senator Sherman expects that Ohio and

the south will give him 300 delegates in the next convention. The death of the governor of California leaves a republican lieutenant governor in

the executive chair. The Massachusetts mugwumps are preparbombard the de death with hot tish balls.

Senator Evarts says the three subjects which he close to the hearts of the people are labor, temperance and taxation. People who declare that they would not

accept the presidency as a gift know very well that it never comes that way. Mr. Halstead professes that he would feel no surprise to see the republicans nominate a southern man for the vice-presidency.

There are those who think the republican leaders in New York are somewhat reckless in aiding the Henry George movement. The republican national committee is to meet in Washington early in December to fix

the date and place of holding the convention. Senator Sherman, it is said, expects-or rather, hopes-to get 300 delegates to the re-

publican national convention from the south and Ohio. Brother Henry George expects to carry New York City this year, and perhaps the state also. There is no poverty about his

expectations. The Galveston News (dem.) thinks that what the country pines for is some information as to what Mr. Randall intends to let the democratic party do."

Senator Voorhees shuts his eyes and says: 'All this talk about a factional fight among democrats in Indiana is not only without foundation, but it is absurd,"

As a candidate for secretary of state in New York John Swinton will draw from both George and Grant. He will poll the full vote of the Karl Marx socialists. It is becoming evident that a great deal of

this talk about tight money comes from those interested in having such a state of affairs prevail in order that they may exact higher

New York Sun (dem.): Governor Hill can carry the state of New York and President Cleveland can not. That is the long and short of the subject, and the whole substance thereof.

The greatest boom which "the new south" could experience would be the retirement of Jefferson Davis from active life; an act which unfortunately has been delayed twen-

Washington is gossiping about ex-Governor l'orter's successor as assistant secretary of state. Ex-Congressman Cox, of North Carolina, is now prominently mentioned for the position.

"We love him for the vacancies he has made," is about the sentiment of the democratic party toward Mr. Cleveland just now. "And filled with democrats," is added in a suppressed tone. Congressman Mills of Texas having

sneered at the Virginia democratic platform. the Richmond Whig retorts by ridiculing the idea of putting such an "intemperate indiscreet blatherskite at the head of the most important committee of congress." According to the Chicago Tribune, the farmers of the west have only to look after their own interests with about one-tenth of

the selfish vigilance shown by the Pennsyl-

vania mill bosses, and the Randall and Kel-

legites in congress will no longer be able to maintain their tariff plunder laws. It is pleasant to see Mr. Cleveland in more cordial relations with the journalists. The more he sees of the working men of the pro fession the better he will like them. He will find no president worship among them, but an honest desire to encourage and help every

official who seeks to render real public ser-Doesn't the Trust Fill the Bill? Arkans is Gazeite This being a progressive age, in time some

crime may be devised easier of accomplishment than robbing a railroad train.

Then Throw It.

Chicago News. A stone thrown at random in Europe about this time would be sure to hit a Chicago al-

derman.

Attack on an Old Proverb. New Orleans Picayone,
If a young man wants to hit the bull's eye in this world and make a good record for himself, he must not aim too high. If he simply wants to make a noise he may aim at the clouds.

A Good Suggestion.

Boston Herald, Several millionaires have recently given their advice to young men as to how to get rich. Now if the men who have been happy without getting rich would tell how that is done they will perform a much more valuable

They Are Not Built That Way.

service.

Philadelphia Record. How nonsensical it is that they should make such a to do about filling the Plymouth pulpit. The members of that congregation ought to get down on their knees and ask the Lord in heaven to forgive them for their pride.

A Cock-Eyed Witticism.

Philadelphia Record. "Say," called out General B. F. Butler to a reporter in Chicago on Monday, "I may be a candidate and I may not be a candidate." "A candidate for what?" asked the reporter. 'Anything or nothing," answered the general with a loud laugh.

Of Importance to Young Men.

Any young man with good health, economy and industry can after a few years in Nebraska own 160 acres of as good farming land as there is on earth. Many a young man who came west without a dollar, to-day owns and operates as good a farm as our country affords. Buy a farm it you pay only a dollar an acre on it as first payment; pay something on it every year until it is paid for, and you will have learned a lesson that will be as valuable to you as your farm. That lesson is economy and industry.

October. Frank Dempster Sherman, in St. Nicholas. October is the month that seems All woven with midsummer dreams; She brings for us the golden days That fill the air with smoky haze. She brings for us the lisping breeze And wakes the gossips in the trees, Who whisper near the vacant nest Forsaken by its feathered guest. Now half the birds forget to sing. And half of them have taken wing. Before their pathway shall be lost Beneath the gossamer of frost; Now one by one the gay leaves fly Zigzag across the yellow sky hey rustle here and flutter there, nt:1 the bough hangs chill and bare. What joy for us.—what happiness Shall cheer the day, the night shall bless? 'Tis hallow e'en, the very last Shall keep for us remembrance fast, When every child shail duck the head To find the precious pippen red!

STATE PRESS JOTTINGS.

The Nebraska City News warns the imported innocents "that the newspaper cem etery at Omaha is filled with the graves of papers started to 'down' the BEE." There is always room for one more.

The organs of both parties in all counties are strangely unanimous in the belief that their ticket is composed of the best material on earth and can't be beat. This organic belief will make the demise painfully sad.

The Genoa Leader says: "Van Wyck's speech at Fullerton was sound, sensible and well delivered. If that old man is a demagogue, then for God's sake let's fill our legslature and congress plum full of that kind of demagogues. The people would then get a fair show."

The Liberty Journal warns county candidates to get out and rustle among the voters. There is considerable dissatisfaction in the republican ranks in Gage county, dissatisfaction, too, among the republicans who have heretofore stood up for the ticket from be-

ginning to end." The Plattsmouth Journal says "the competition of Nebraska railroads consists in combinations for putting up the price of loca freights to such a standard as to eat out the substance of the people, and absorb all the fruits of their toil." To remedy this evil the Journal offers this novelty: "Turn the re-

publicans out of authority." Here is a figurative smile for democrats from the Hastings Gazette-Journal: "Grover Cleveland's best recommendation to the democratic party is that he has turned out of office over 50,000 honest, capable and faithfu public servants and filled their places with an equal number of inexperienced demo-

crats. The Fairmont Signal notes the fact that "Lincoln's determined efforts to secure from the railroads the same rates enjoyed by Omaha brings out Fremont, Grand Island, Beatrice, Hastings, and other like cities to saythat Lincoln cannot be so favored without corresponding benefits being bestowed on themselves."

The Hastings Gazette-Journal joins the chorus of late converts in favor of railroad regulation, and declares that lower freight rates must be had even at the cost of th question going into polities. "The republican party owes it to itself and to the people to take ap this question, and unless it does the party will be the loser."

The Schuyler Herald declares that "the minute the republican party of Nebraska declares in favor of prohibition, that mintue it will sign its own death warrant. We believe that in a few yours the prohibition element in that party will force the party to take the step. The sooner this is done the better it will be for the democratic party in this state. democrats on this question,"

The Humboldt Standard affects surprise at the assurance of the gailant Colby in seeking a seat on the bench, and declares that "We don't intend to re-enact the folly of fom years ago, nor yet the more stupendous folly of one year ago, in which Colonel Colby was a chief actor. These gentlemen should know by Howe's experience that while they may manipulate a district convention their duplic ity will be rebuked at the polls."

"To those democrats who were so timid or treacherous that they could not bear to see tne last democratic state convention give utterance to its sentiments on the railroad question," the Lincoln Democrat "cheerfully commend the spectacle of the republican counties of the state uniformly passing reso lution taking the popular side of the question. The republican party is cutting the ground right out from under the democracy as it has a habit of doing when important questions come up for decision."

The Holdredge Nuggett says 1"the Methodists of Nebraska have crowned themselves with glory sending the first woman delegate ever sent to a national conference. Mrs. Angle F. Newman is the Indy, and she was elected on the first ballot by a vote of fifty four out of eighty-six. Mrs. Newman has made a national reputation by her persistent and successful efforts against polygamythat foul, festering blot on the nation's fair escutcheon. Crown Nebraska's methodism!

The Norfolk News approves the effort of the state board of transportation to secure a reduction of freight tolls and says: "That the legislature has power, under the constitution, to establish maximum rates is beyond juestion, but whether the legislature can delegate that power to a commission is a matter of doubt. We do not think it can; hence we believe that any restrictive law

that does not include a maximum schedule for all classes of freight will prove inoperative to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions,'

There is a prospect of a brotherly race for the office of sheriff in Saline county. The Crete Glope calls attention to the fact that "our present county sheriff, J. T. Lane, whom the democrats are to run again for the office which he now holds, has two brothers in Saline county who are statwart republicans. Henry Lane, of Dorchester precinct, would make an excellent county sheriff, and, if there is so much magic in his name, it might not be amiss for the republicans to place him on their ticket. He would, no doubt, walk his brother's log in the race."

The North Bend Flail sareastically refers to John M. Thurston as an "admirable suc cessor to Manderson," and enumerates his surpassing qualities as follows: "The gallant Thurston, who is so independent of the press, has been a subservient tool of corporations and in an examination before the Pacitic commission in New York, recently, he admitted that he had expended \$6,200 in 1885 to corrupt voters in the interest of the Union Pacific railroad."

The Crete Vidette loves the Salvation army long ways off, and cheerily announces that "General Booth is making preparations to take a Salvation army 5,000 strong into Zululand to surprise the natives, 1f he could be induced to take his whole kit of ungoaly ruffians with him, the American people would have reason to be devoutly thankful and to pray that the man eating portion of Africa's populace would never let up until it had got in its work and exterminated the entire outfit."

"The talk of a special session of the legisla ture to extend the powers of the railroad commissioners is the silliest of stuff." in the opinion of the Beatrice Democrat. "The present legislature of Nebraska is a chattle that belongs to the corporations, and is as much under their control as the lobby of paid attorneys that congregate at Lincoln during every session. When the people fully appreciate the situation, and are driven to that extreme where they can no longer endure the encroachments of the railroads, they will disregard the pledges of republican candidates and elect a ticket of men who are known to favor railroad regulation."

The stalwart republicans of Grand Island adopted a regulation that "no one shall be entitled to take part in any republican pri mary election who has, within one year preceding the date of such primaries, voted or acted with any other political party, unless he shall produce such proof of his republicanism as shall be satisfactory to the board. or shall pledge himself to vote the republi can ticket at the ensuing election." This rule, if enforced, will bar out the authors The Independent declares that they bolted the legislative ticket fast fall, and voted with the democrats.

The Plattsmouth Herald says: "Accidents on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system of railroads are becoming so frequent as to be a cause for alarm to the traveling public, and especially to the engineers and firemen, who are the most exposed. The trouble with that system seems to be that they are trying to do too much business for the amount of their track. They should be compelled by law to put down a double track on all their lines in Iowa and Nebraska; this would not only save many valuable lives, but give a sense of security to all who travel, and would distribute some of their enormous profits among the laboring classes; and in the end would benefit the road. For every accident injures them, both in the loss of

money and in their reputation."

"A few years ago," says the Lincoln Demo crat, "there died in Nebraska in poverty and neglect and obscurity in comparison with his deserts, Silas A. Strickland. He was a talented and eloquent man, a leader in the republican party, of honest and forceful nature, with two weaknesses. He drank whisky and he was not a hypocrite. These two things are weaknesses when attached to a prominent republican. But that is not to the point. In the August Century was a graphic account of the battle of Franklin. Tenn. The one man more than any other who stemmed the first grand rush of victory flushed rebeis was Silas A. Strickland. name is repeatedly mentioned in the sketch, and yet net a paper in Nebraska, not a member of the Grand Army so far as we know. recognized that it was the gallant man whose memory was sanctined by such a flood of pa thetic eloquence that it wiped it out. As a soldier his achievements were greater than those of any man in this state. And yet he is forgotten."

"It is authoritatively announced," says the Liberty Journal, "that Hon. C. H. Van Wyck will be a candidate for United States senator a year from this winter. He will undoubt edly be elected as senator from Otoe county and will have the advantage over his competitors of being in the caucus, which is a big advantage at times. That General Van Wyck has a large following is plain to be be seen, that he is a fighter is also acknowledged. He will enlist the support of man; republicans who see the necessity of having some one in the national legislature that is not afraid to light railroads, which together with the independents will be a power. The people of the state are not satisfied with the laws we now have regulating transportation rates and a great effort will be made to get control of the next legislature in the hopes that some needed railroad legislation may b had. If they succeed. Van Wyck as the champion, will stand in favor of them and his chances at this early day are not at all discouraging."

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, who were visiting their daughter Mrs. Maley here, have re-turned to their home in Hanwood, Ia. Addierbute will preach in the M. E.

church this evening.

The Presbyterian society will hold services in the school house this evening.

Not a single arrest was made up to midnight last night and the police think the noral condition of the town considerably im-

The democratic primaries will be held londay evening. An infant son of John Baird died yester day of a throat disease.

Mr. Walsh is erecting two large business houses on Q street, in the Third ward.

The usual Saturday evening dance was

given at the Annex and was largely attended A new dry goods store has been started up To-day's shooting tournament will attract

a number of sporting men to the city. Some good prizes are offered.

William K. Martin, a resident of Ogden, stopped in the city a few hours yesterday to look at real estate. He contemplates starting a large general store it he can make suitable arrangements. arrangements. jorseback party from Omaha drove over the streets last night and marveled at the metropolitan appearance of the thriving city. About two thousand feet of sidewalk has

n put down on Q street, west of the rail road tracks.

A pile of rubbish near Saxe Bros, store caught fire last night and communicated the blaze to the store, creating a hille excitement until the whole thing was extinguished by a few buckets of water.

A number of friends of Mr. Martin met at his residence in the first ward last right and most agreeably surprised him. The usual refreshments were partaken of and all had a

Pleasant time.
The police force will come out shortly resplendent in their new uniforms. The metrosol tan dress has been chosen and will ar here shortly from Chicago.

The democrats held a caucus last night in the office of Cockrell & Hunt and made out a "slate" of delegates to be voted on at the primaries on Monday. The men chosen rep-resent the stannehest residents in the party. Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Oct. L-The weekly bank statement shows the reserve increased \$3,-200,000. The banks now hold \$9,017,000 in excess of the legal requirements.

AT CAMP SHERIDAN.

Success Already Assured at the Chicago Military Encampment, Chicago, Oct 1,-|Special Telegram to the BEE. |-All is activity and bustle at Camp Sheridan, as the international milli-

tary encampment is to be known. To-day was the opening day, but of course little will be done the first two or three days except the proper quartering of troops as they arrive. Battery F of the Fourth United States artillery arrived last night and four companies of the Twenty-third infantry to-day and have taken up their quarters. Colonel Black, of the Twenty-third, who is commandant of the camp, has assumed charge. Most of the other troops will arrive to-morrow and Monday. Among the foreign contingent of the troops to be here the contingent from the United States regular army will participate from the pitching to the breaking up of the camp and represents three leading branches of the service-infantry, cavalry and artillery. There are four militia organizations which will have complete regimental

camps. These are the complete Second Minnesota, abattalion of five or six companies of the Third Wisconsin, a bat-talion of six or eight companies of the Fourth Illinois and the First regiment of Kentucky State Guards. These and also a battalion of Iowa militia will participate in the competition for battalion prizes. In the list of competitors for company drill prizes are entries of companies from Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Colorado, Kansas, Indiana, Lourand Wistons Colorado, Kansas, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan regiments, and besides these there are entries of members from forty-two separate companies. The cavalry display will exceed that of any previous inter-state encampment—even those at Mobile and Washington—where great efforts were made to secure the presence of mounted troops. It will include the crack troopers of the country. There are so far four entries—the Milwaukee Light Horse squadron, Captain Schaeffel com-manding: Cleveland city troop, Captain George Garretson commanding; the New York hussars, and a local company of lancers, For artillery competition seven batteries For knussars, and a local company of lancers, for artillery competition seven batteries from Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Onio and Michigan been entered. Besides these there will be a large number of light artillery and other guns in the camp-all parked in regulation field style, and there will be trained bodies of artillerymen to work five mortars during the sham pattles, for which 6,000 shells have been provided. Uncle Sam has kindly agreed to detail the Uncle Sam has kindly agreed to detail the man-of-war Michigan, with its naval factics, marine and boarding parties, for service during the encampment. The Kentuckians will be the only body of southern troops which will participate. A number of crack south-ern companies were expected, but after the announcement of the committee of arrange-ments that the camp was open to colored troops they withdrew, not being able to overome the prejudice which nearly spoiled the Washington encampment. All things con-sidered, the managers believe that the success of flus, the first really international encampment, is already assured.

PREPARING THE-PAPERS.

Lawyers Black and Solomon Busy With the "Anarchist" Cases.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1,-(Special Tele:ram to the BEE. |- The very last remedy within the scope of legal ingenuity to save the anarchists from the hangman was in process of preparation to day. When finished it will be the petition upon which the supreme court of the United States will be asked to issue a writ of error in stay of execution in the cases of the condemned men. The preparation of this document was undertaken by Captain Black and Attorney Solomon, and involves a stupenduous amount of nard work. They will have to read, and with the closest attention, too, some two million words, which make up the proceedings of the famous trial. Out of this wilderness of words will be culled every ssrap, item, remark and ruling; every statement of counsel for for the state which may be deemed to have had an unfair bearing upon the issue, and the labor of extracting these points from the record, and putting them in legal shape, will require a week or ten days, and will keep both lawyers busy all the time. While these gentlemen are on the petition, a force of type-writers will be kept busy at Ottawa get-ting up a copy of the record. It is fatended to work thirty type-writers at one time, and to make all haste to finish the job at the very earliest moment. The copy of the Ottawa record will cost the defense committee

4,000. Citizen George Francis Train, of New York, it is understood, was very angry when he learned that the hard-hearted of the county would not permit jail to be turned into a bangu permit the banqueting hall. Citizen Train had sent to his manager here a liberal check to be used in providing a sumptuous woodcock and champagne din-ner for the condemned men. On hearing of the failure of his plan he wrote as follows:
"Jailer Holz be hanged. Give at Palmer house immediately. Citoyenne Parsons chairman, Nina vice, Have orphans of Neebe. More checks Monday."

This peculiar gentlemen will be here some time during the coming week and from his

time during the coming week and from his arrival will lecture each night in his own ar style for the benefit of the defense ROBERT GARRETT HEARD FROM.

He Denies That the Baltimore & Ohio Has Been Gobbled Up. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1 .- A cable dispatch was received in the city yesterday from Robert Garrett in which it was stated that negotiations had been made for the future welfare of both the railroad and telegraph companies, and Garrett added, 'the syndi-cate who are backing the Baltimore & Ohio, are well pleased with the prospects." The dispatch closed by denying the rumors that had been affect to the effect that the telegraph company was to be gobbled up by the Western Union or sold to some other syndi-

The Women's Relief Corps. Sr. Louis, Oct. 1 .- The women's relief

corps have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Emma S. Hampton, Detroit, Mich., national president; Mrs. Cora Day Young, Toledo, O., senior vice president : Mrs. Mary J. Ingraham, New Jersey, junior vice president; Mrs. Barah C. Nichols, Auburn, N. Y., instituting and installing of. ficer; Mrs. Armilla A. Cheney, Detroit, secretary. Reports show that the corps now number 50,000 members. They have dis-tributed \$50,000 in charity besides caring for the widows and orphans and contributing to the support of soldiers' homes and soldiers' orphans homes. The closing act of the week's entertainment was the giving of a breakfast at the Southern hotel this morning to visiting journalists by the local press com-General Fairchild, ex-Vice-President Hamlin, Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania and several journalists spoke.

Gresham Makes Emphatic Denial. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1. - [Special Telegram to the BEE. | -Judge Walter Q. Gresham while here to-day en route to Chicago was asked about the New York interview quoting him as stating he was a candidate for the presidency. He said emphatically: "No. sir. I never had any such interview. I never said any such thing and I never said anything that could be tortured into meaning anything like that. As a matter of fact, I have not even thought of such a thing as being a candidate for the presidency." Judge Gresham declined to say whom he would favor for president. yould favor for president.

Steamship Arrivals.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 1.- | Special Telegram to the Bre. - Arrived-The Rhineland, from New York for Antwerp, and Hammonia, om New York for Hamburg. Bosron, Oct. 1 .- Arrived - The Catalonia, rom Liverpool.
Loxnox, Oct. L-Arrived-The British Queen, from Boston.

Trunk Line War Nearly Ended. Sr. Lours, Oct. L.-The trank lines' war is nearly ended. The Wabash Western, which has been the most stubborn of all the western roads in realsting the demands of the trunk has announced its acceptance of the conditions set down by the eastern moguls.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.-H. Wetster & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, filed an assignment to day for the benefit of creditors. barrassment was caused by the failure of Adams, Smith & Sherwin, of Objeans, who were indebted to Webster & Co. to the extent of \$200,000.